**El Niño and La Niña**

Multiple Choice

1. State if the following statement is true or false.

"Air is weightless."

1. True
2. False
3. Specify the cause of atmospheric pressure.
4. The speed of the wind
5. The weight of the air
6. The temperature of the Earth
7. The size of the clouds
8. Recall why high pressure is associated with good weather.
9. Because it pushes cold air away from us.
10. Because it pushes warm air towards us.
11. Because it pushes dry air towards us.
12. Because it pushes bad weather away from us.
13. Determine which of these statements is true.
14. Wind blows from low pressure areas to high pressure areas.
15. Wind blows from high pressure areas to low pressure areas.
16. Wind is caused by the rotation of the Earth, not pressure.
17. Wind is caused by atmospheric vacuum cleaners.
18. In the context of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation, define normal conditions.
19. When the Pacific Ocean is exactly 5 degrees.
20. When the trade winds are blowing.
21. When there are no El Niño or La Niña events occurring.
22. When the Pacific Ocean is at right angles to Australia.
23. Clarify how often normal conditions are experienced.
24. 25% of the time
25. 50% of the time
26. 75% of the time
27. 99.9% of the time
28. State which of the following does not occur during a La Niña event.
29. The western Pacific is warmer.
30. Australia experiences heavy rains and flooding.
31. The trade winds get stronger.
32. There is little difference in pressure between the east and west Pacific.
33. Explain why warmer waters lead to increased rainfall.
34. Warm water evaporates to form warm, wet air.
35. Warm water heats the air, causing condensation.
36. Warm water is denser than cold water.
37. Warm water brings warm weather, not rain.
38. Describe what the weather is like in South America during La Niña events.
39. Rainy, just like in Australia.
40. Rainy, worse than in Australia.
41. Dry, the opposite of in Australia.
42. Chaotic, completely unpredictable.
43. State which of the following does not occur during an El Niño event.
44. The trade winds get weaker.
45. Australia experiences dry weather and droughts.
46. The western Pacific is warmer than usual.
47. There is little difference in pressure between the east and west Pacific.
48. Explain why colder waters bring drier weather.
49. Colder water reflects less sunlight, so there's more sun.
50. Colder water absorbs cloud cover, so there's less rain.
51. Colder water evaporates less, so the air is drier.
52. Colder water leads to colder weather, obviously.
53. Describe what the weather is like in South America during El Niño events.
54. Dry, just like in Australia.
55. Dry, worse than in Australia.
56. Rainy, the opposite of in Australia.
57. Chaotic, completely unpredictable.
58. State what the term southern oscillations refers to.
59. The change in air pressure over the Pacific Ocean.
60. The change in sea temperature in the Pacific Ocean.
61. The change in height of the Pacific Ocean.
62. The change in salinity in the Pacific Ocean.
63. Recall what happens to trade winds when there is large pressure difference between Tahiti and Darwin.
64. The trade winds will be stronger.
65. The trade winds will be weaker.
66. The trade winds will be the same.
67. The trade winds will blow northward.
68. State whether the following sentence is true or false.

The El Niño-Southern Oscillation repeats at regular intervals.

1. True
2. False
3. State whether the following sentence is true or false.

The equatorial Pacific is always experiencing an El Niño or La Niña event.

1. True
2. False
3. State whether the following sentence is true or false.

El Niño events occur when there is little pressure difference between the east and west Pacific.

1. True
2. False
3. State the point in the Southern Oscillation where an El Niño event occurs.
4. When the SOI is positive.
5. When the SOI is neutral.
6. When the SOI is negative.
7. The two are not related.
8. Recall which of these statements is true.
9. El Niño events occur every year.
10. El Niño events occur every decade.
11. El Niño events occur every century.
12. El Niño events occur irregularly.
13. State the point in the Southern Oscillation where a La Niña event occurs.
14. When the SOI is positive.
15. When the SOI is neutral.
16. When the SOI is negative.
17. The two are not related.
18. Recall which of these statements is true.
19. La Niña events do not affect normal conditions.
20. La Niña events reverse normal conditions.
21. La Niña events intensify normal conditions.
22. La Niña events oscillate normal conditions.